

OPEN LARGEST DAM

GREATEST RECLAMATION PROJECT IN WORLD SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.

COLONEL IS HONORED GUEST

Cheering Crowds Congratulate Former President to Whom is Due Honor of Starting Project—Roosevelt Makes Principal Speech.

Roosevelt, Ariz.—Amid the cheers of thousands assembled to witness the formal opening of the largest dam in the world, the Roosevelt structure across the canyon of the Salt river, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, under the direction of her father, touched the button that sent the imprisoned waters of the Arizona river rippling through the vast system of canals that will transform this sun-baked construction town and 200,000 acres of shifting desert sand into a veritable Garden of Eden.

The arrival of the Roosevelt party, who motored seventy-five miles across the desert to attend the ceremonies, was a signal for wild hilarity among those assembled to witness the event. The cheering crowds pressed about the little group of prominent state and government officials to offer thanks and congratulations to the colonel, to whom in a great measure they owed the successful completion of the project, and he repeatedly removed his hat in acknowledgement of their cordial welcome.

These ceremonies mark the successful termination of one of the greatest reclamation projects the world has ever seen. They mean the reclamation of miles of burning desert, the termination of years of toil under the blazing Arizona sun, and the addition to Arizona's farming lands of a territory whose productive wealth will equal that of the most favored farming districts of the world.

For countless ages the principal stream of Arizona, the Salt river, swollen to torrential proportions in the spring by the melting snows of the distant mountains and diminishing to a tiny creek under the blazing sun of summer, has wound its tortuous course through hundreds of miles of sun-seared desert land that needed but the application of water to blossom into luxuriant vegetable life. The waste of this rich territory was called to the attention of Colonel Roosevelt when he occupied the presidential chair, and he, in turn, ordered the government's reclamation department to investigate.

Engineers were sent to explore the valley of the Salt river. Maps were made of its winding course and samples of its soil were forwarded to Washington, with lengthy reports. Here the reports were passed upon by the reclamation department, the soil was analyzed and the matter referred to the president whose warm interest had given the scheme life.

All of this is produced without direct cost to the people of the United States. The government builds the great dam and canal system. It does not call upon the taxpayers, but utilizes for this purpose a fund derived from the disposal of public land. This fund is not given away. It is invested in these works, and then the people who are benefited must pay back the cost of the investment at so much per acre in ten annual installments. The money coming back is used over again, every dollar being reinvested in additional works as fast as payments are made for those completed.

This in brief, is the story of the great Arizona reclamation project, as outlined by the many speakers who followed Colonel Roosevelt at the dedication exercises, each of whom paid enthusiastic tribute to the prosecution of the project by the engineers in charge and the support and interest of Colonel Roosevelt that made the scheme practicable.

WOLGAST WINS IN NINTH

Retains Title of Lightweight Champion by Beating George Memic.

Los Angeles, Cal.—By out-fighting George Memic, the Pacific coast pugilist, in eight out of nine rounds of their scheduled 20-round battle, Ad Wolgast Friday again clinched the title of lightweight champion of the world.

Boxing before a crowd of 8,000 people in the Vernon arena of the Pacific Athletic club Friday, Wolgast whipped the Bohemian into such an abject state of helplessness that Referee Charles F. Eytan stopped the unequal contest early in the ninth round and awarded the decision to the champion.

After the fight Promoter Thomas J. McCarey, Wolgast, Memic and Referee Eytan were arrested charged with violating the state law against prize fighting.

New Post Office Opened. Cleveland, O.—The dedication of Cleveland's new \$4,000,000 post office took place Monday with many men present prominent in public life. Among others were Attorney General Wickersham of Washington.

Coal Mines Kill 1,125 Men. Harshburg, Pa.—It cost the lives of 1,125 men to mine 23,599,070 tons of coal in Pennsylvania last year, according to the annual report of the chief of the state department of mines issued Monday.

PRACTICE IN THE SOUTH



Uncle Sam—Well, No Matter What This Game Is, I Kin See All Three Bases From Here.

NOTED NEGRO HURT

S. T. WASHINGTON ATTACKED BY MAN WHO DECLARES EDUCATOR SPOKE TO WIFE.

Tuskegee Head Insists He Only Sought Home of Auditor of Institute—Is Given Severe Beating—Unable to Appear in Court.

New York.—Because of injuries he received late Sunday night when he was attacked by a white man, Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee institute, was unable to attend court Monday, according to his attorney, and the hearing of Albert Ulrich, a carpenter, who was charged with making a felonious assault upon Washington, was postponed. Ulrich was released on \$1,500 bail.

Ulrich, a white man, maintained that he was acting within his rights when he pursued the negro educator for several blocks before a policeman appeared. Ignorant of the negro's identity, he declared that his wife had complained to him of a negro she had met in the hallway of their flat house in West Sixty-third street.

Dr. Washington, who was sent to Flower hospital, where 16 stitches were taken in his scalp, asserted that his mission to that neighborhood was perfectly legitimate and that he had been made the innocent victim of a most atrocious assault.

Washington, who went to his apartment at the Hotel Manhattan after having his wounds dressed, told the police that he had received a letter from his secretary saying that D. C. Smith, the auditor of Tuskegee institute, of which he is the head, was in New York city, and desired to see him.

"This letter said Mr. Smith was stopping with a cousin, giving the name and address," said Mr. Washington. "On Sunday I attended church services twice, and, after speaking at a church in the evening, I recalled the letter concerning Smith and decided to look him up. I discovered that I had left the letter in other clothes at the hotel, but I thought I could recall the name as something like Moore, and the address as being West Sixty-third street. I went there and commenced to look at the name plates on the letter boxes in the halls of the different houses, seeking the name of Mr. Smith's cousin. It was while thus engaged that I was attacked."

Ulrich, in an interview with his lawyers and others in court, said: "About nine o'clock my wife took one of our dogs out into the street. We live on the ground floor of the house. When she returned she said that she had seen a negro in the hall and that he spoke to her. I went out and saw a man in the hall. The man went out of the vestibule doors ahead of me when I came out."

Ulrich said he saw the negro re-enter the hallway and later saw him "bending down at my door peering through the keyhole." Ulrich said that the negro swung a blow at his jaw when he asked him what he wanted.

Twenty Rescued in Y. M. C. A. Fire. Springfield, Mo.—Twenty men asleep in the Young Men's Christian association building here Monday were nearly suffocated before being rescued by firemen when flames destroyed the structure.

Painters Strike for More Wages. Pittsburg, Pa.—One thousand painters and decorators struck here Monday demanding an advance in wages of one dollar for eight hours' work over the scale of \$3.40, which expired March 1.

POST BANKS A SUCCESS

DEPOSITS IN 48 OFFICES IN TWO MONTHS \$133,889.

Restriction on Saving Over \$100 in Thirty Days Found to Work Hardship.

Washington.—The postal savings bank system has been more successful than reasonably could have been expected.

This was the comment made Sunday by Postmaster General Hitchcock on the analysis of the returns from the 48 postal savings banks which have been in operation since January 3.

The reports from the 48 second-class post offices where the postal banks are located cover the period from February 25, 1911. In that time 3,923 accounts were opened and 6,561 separate deposits were made, the average amount of each deposit being \$21.50.

In the same period only 259 accounts were closed by the drawing out of the deposits, the total number of open accounts on February 28 being 3,664. The net amount on deposit at the 48 banks after two months of operation was \$133,889.

If the same ratio of deposits and withdrawals is maintained for a year, the amount on deposit at the end of the year would be \$503,214.

The aggregate population of all the 48 cities in which postal savings banks thus far have been established is approximately 270,000.

Postmaster General Hitchcock is engaged in preparing for the establishment of 250 additional postal savings banks, an appropriation of \$500,000 having been made by the recent congress for the extension of the system. The list of cities in which the banks are to be located probably will be announced in the near future.

LINCOLN RELIC IS BURNED

Private Car Which Carried Martyred President From Washington to Springfield Is Destroyed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The historic Lincoln car, the private traveling carriage of Abraham Lincoln and the car that carried his body from Washington to Springfield, Ill., for burial in 1865, was destroyed by a prairie fire that swept Columbia Heights, burning every bit of dry grass in the northeast part of the city and setting fire to the crate in which the car had been boxed.

Scores of women and children turned out to fight the fire with buckets of water and brooms. Fragments of ruins of the historic car will be saved as mementoes by Edmund G. Walton, manager of Columbia Heights Land company, its owners.

Jury Foreman Threatened.

Danville, Ill.—Isaac Woodyard, former foreman of the jury investigating vote selling and bribery here, has received an anonymous letter threatening him with personal violence for his activity. Woodyard declared he would give \$500 to know who wrote the letter, but did not reveal its exact contents.

Tons of Broom Corn Burned.

Charleston, Ill.—This place narrowly escaped destruction by fire Saturday when seven buildings and twelve hundred tons of broom corn were totally destroyed with an estimated loss of \$200,000, covered by insurance of two-thirds of the loss.

Police Protect Harem Skirt.

Rio de Janeiro.—The police are protecting women wearing the jupe en lotte, or harem skirt. Special guards have been established in the principal thoroughfares for that purpose.

STOLYPIN QUILTS POST

RESENTS COUNCIL'S ACTION IN REJECTION OF BILL.

Minister of Finance Kokovoff Is Selected by Emperor to Succeed to Premiership.

St. Petersburg.—Emperor Nicholas promptly accepted the resignation of P. A. Stolypin, premier and minister of interior, and has named V. N. Kokovoff, minister of finance, to succeed him.

Premier Stolypin presented his resignation personally to the emperor. His action was due to the rejection by the council of the empire of the Zemstvo bill for self-government in the nine western provinces. The selection of M. Kokovoff was made by the emperor on M. Stolypin's recommendation after his majesty had exhausted all means to persuade the latter to retain his post. The reactionary groups, which plotted Stolypin's fall, thus get small satisfaction. The present crisis, like that in 1909, when the question of the reorganization of the Russian admiralty came near disrupting the cabinet, seems to indicate that the reactionaries lack a statesman of the proper caliber to command his majesty's confidence.

The resignation of the premier came as a total surprise to the emperor, who was greatly disturbed for a time.

LIMANTOUR IN MEXICO CITY

Warns All to Rally to General Diaz and Avoid International Complications.

Mexico City.—With a warning to all Mexicans that with every day the rebellion continues the danger of international complications increases, a plea to them to rally to the support of General Diaz, and a declaration that the government never can enter into peace negotiations with individuals in arms, Finance Minister Jose Yves Limantour Monday entered upon the task of pacification, which the world, at least, has set for him, and upon the outcome of which the world is interested.

The special car in which he traveled from New York reached the National station here Monday.

Hundreds of persons, among whom were many officials and a sprinkling of women, were on hand to greet the travelers.

President Diaz's greeting was conveyed through one of his official family, the meeting between the two most talked of men in the republic having been deferred until later.

Senator Limantour asserted that the statement that he was the bearer of conditions for the establishment of peace, placed in his hands by the Mexicans in New York, was an absurdity.

Of the insurrection itself Senator Limantour had nothing to add, he said, to what he had previously said, that it constitutes treason.

KAISERIN'S HEALTH IS BAD

Empress Is Suffering From Attack of Influenza—Cancels Visit to Francis Joseph.

Berlin.—Disquieting reports are current regarding Empress Augusta Victoria's impaired state of health.

After she had been kept in her room nearly two weeks by an attack of influenza she disregarded her physician's advice and went to the court ball. Since then she has suffered greatly from the after effects of the influenza.

She will not accompany Emperor William on his visit to Francis Joseph in Vienna, but will go direct from Berlin to the island of Corfu, where the emperor will pass his vacation.

GIVES STRANGER HIS BLOOD

Detroit Motorman Permits Two Quarts to Be Drawn From Artery to Save A Hospital Patient.

Detroit, Mich.—John Wynser, a motorman, allowed two quarts of his blood to be pumped into the veins of W. L. Canada, Abernathy, Saskatchewan, Canada, who was suffering from anemia, and had tried in vain every other known remedy.

Transfusion of blood was necessary to save Fanson's life. Wynser, who is 30 years old, and weighs 230 pounds, consented to give the blood without a thought of compensation. He had never seen Fanson before he went to Harper hospital, where for nearly two hours red drops pulsated from the healthy man to the weak one.

Crowd Sees Lion Bite Woman.

Fargo, N. D.—With an audience of 1,000 looking on, Oom Paul, a trick lion, bit off the index finger of Selma, a trainer, in a local theater here when the woman put her hand in his mouth. Selma screamed and the lion struck at her, tearing and alighting her other hand to the bone. The audience was in an uproar till the woman was rescued from the cage and the curtain rung down.

Appointed to Panama Bench.

Washington.—President Taft appointed W. W. Warwick of Cincinnati judge of the supreme court of the Panama canal zone. Mr. Warwick served for several years as chief law clerk in the office of the comptroller of the treasury.

O'Kelly Sails for Ireland.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Con O'Kelly, Tommy Ryan's "white man's hope," started for New York Monday to sail for his home in Ireland for a three months' visit. O'Kelly is in poor health.

BOTH HOUSES AGREE

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IS FINALLY ENACTED.

CONFERENCE REPORT ADOPTED

Vote in Senate is Unanimous, but in the House There Were Seventeen Opposing Votes.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated by the legislature in passing the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution. The report of the conference committee on the Skiles' bill was unanimously adopted by the senate, the vote being 26 to 0, while the house accepted it by a vote of 71 to 17.

With the exception of Representative Hatfield, whose name was attached to the house bill, the nay votes were all cast by republicans.

Those who went on final record as opposing the initiative and referendum were: Anness, Bassett, Dorf, Evans, Filley, Galt, Gustafson, Hatfield, John, Johnson, Mast, Minor, Mockett, Moore, McClellan, Nordgren and H. G. Taylor.

Several of the members who voted for the bill said they would have liked the bill framed differently in some particulars, but that they believed the bill on the whole a good measure and wished to be on record as favoring the initiative and referendum principle.

The amendments require a 15 per cent petition on constitutional questions, a majority amounting to at least 25 per cent of the total vote cast to carry an initiative question, and a 10 per cent referendum.

Mockett started the opposition with a motion not to concur in the committee's report and that a new conference committee should be appointed which he named. He withdrew his list later, however, and submitted to the naming of the new committee up to the speaker. His motion was lost, however, by a vote of 51 to 38.

The action thus taken disposes of the initiative and referendum so far as the legislature is concerned. Inasmuch as a three-fifths vote is necessary to carry a proposed constitutional amendment the governor's veto is not operative so that this measure is now up to the people for their approval or rejection. It will be submitted at the general election in 1912.

Guaranty Lawyers Paid.

The general claims bill was ordered engrossed for third reading in the house as it had been amended. The claims cut out included the claim for \$1,000 by the Platte Shirt company, I. L. Albert and C. O. Whedon were given their fees as the attorneys who defended the bank guaranty law in the supreme court. Albert received \$2,500, having already been allowed \$600 and Whedon received \$3,100.

The Stock Yards Bill.

The Ollis stock yards bill passed the senate and was delivered to the house without any enacting clause. This fact was discovered when the bill was taken up as a special order by the house committee of the whole. The senate voted to recall the bill for correction, and the measure will be dealt with by the house later.

Would Move All Medical Schools.

The university removal committee reported to the house that it was in favor of moving the whole medical department of the University of Nebraska to Omaha if the legislature would appropriate the \$20,000 for maintenance and the \$100,000 for new buildings which are now up for consideration. The report was adopted.

Legislative Notes.

Sifting committees of both senate and house are now at work in the sorting process.

The senate passed the bill to prohibit the giving of prizes or articles of value in return for the purchase of any article or thing.

Representative John H. Grossmann has received a letter from the Central Labor union of Lincoln, commending him for his fight in behalf of labor.

Maintenance Appropriation.

The house spent much time in consideration of the general maintenance appropriation bill in committee of the whole. Several amendments by the finance, ways and means committee of the house were accepted, some calling for raises of the sums first appropriated to the departments, while several others called for reductions.

The Commission Bill.

The house committee on cities and towns decided to recommend the commission form of government bill for general file after injecting an amendment exempting the Omaha Water board from its provisions and making a number of changes suggested by City Attorney Rine of Omaha.

Manuel Discusses Report.

When shown the report of the senate committee on public lands and buildings, and their arrangement of the management of the industrial school in Kearney, Superintendent Manuel was neither shocked nor surprised. He read it carefully and then declared emphatically that the report is a political job pure and simple. It is the work of the wets, Pincock, Volp, and Varner, although the latter wishes to have his name withdrawn, claiming that the language is too strong," said Mr. Manuel.

SOME FAULTS FOUND.

Committee on Lands and Buildings Report.

Criticism of the state architect, George A. Berlinghoff, is contained in the report of the senate committee on public lands and buildings, and it is definitely stated that an investigation of his work will follow Berlinghoff's control over the construction of the Norfolk asylum was liberally criticized by the house committee on asylums when the members visited there, but the blame was not so definitely placed as it is by the senate committee.

The senators do not blame Berlinghoff in their report, but concluded with this statement:

"In view of the conditions as the committee found them at the different state institutions visited, we have no criticism to offer in connection with the management of any of these institutions except the Boys' Industrial school at Kearney, but we cannot find words strong enough to express our indignation in connection with the architectural construction and business management in the construction of the new buildings which were visited, and it is the unanimous opinion of the committee that there is something radically wrong and some steps should be taken at once to place the blame where it properly belongs, as there has been a waste of public money, and this legislature will not be doing its duty to the people of the state if some investigation is not commenced at once to find out who is responsible for the conditions that exist in connection with the new buildings as found by the committee."

Omaha Election Frauds.

In the senate majority and minority reports on election frauds in Omaha were filed. Senators Albert, Tibbets and Lee, the three democrats on the committee, have signed the majority report. Senators Hoagland and Kemp, republicans, make the minority statement. The majority report is similar to that of the house committee in that it finds that some of the charges made by Governor Aldrich are not sustained by proof, yet declaring "conditions were disclosed well calculated to arouse grave apprehensions as to the purity of the ballot in large cities." Complete revision of the election laws is recommended.

House Sifting Committee.

The speaker announced the committee as follows by congressional districts:

- First—Gerdes and Potts.
- Second—Liver and McArdle.
- Third—Regan and Lawrence.
- Fourth—Eggenberger and Murphy.
- Fifth—W. Z. Taylor and Sink.
- Sixth—Fries and Bailey.

The republicans are two wets, Eager of Lancaster and Haller of Washington, and one dry, Baker of York. This sifting committee will take charge of the general file in a few days and will proceed to sift out the bills that seem most worthy and bring them up for consideration.

Indian Report Received.

The house subcommittee appointed to investigate conditions among the Indians on the Winnebago reservation in regard to land titles that have been tangled by illegal marriage relations has submitted a report against the bill. The suggested law would clear the titles of the Indians to their lands and the Indians could sell their holdings and would speedily become paupers. While they are compelled to hold them they are kept from poverty. Two factions were found among the red men for and against the bill.

Hits Trading Stamps.

"Gift enterprises," as described in house roll No. 107, are to be tabooed, the senate indicating its desire to put the ban on trading stamps and other premium schemes by placing the bill on general file.

Gandy's Bill Considered.

Gandy's bill regulating the practice of medicine in the state was recommended for passage by the house committee. The measure provides that "any person of good moral character over 21 years of age having completed a two years course of study in regularly incorporated and recognized school of suggestive therapeutics, chiropractic, mental or magnetic healing or who has been engaged in said practice for a period of two years shall be competent to receive certification from the state board of these sciences, same to be appointed by the governor from the ranks of practitioners of said kinds of healing."

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The Conference Committee.

The conference committee on the initiative and referendum bill held its first meeting and spent most of the time discussing a parliamentary point. The 15 per cent petition to initiate constitutional amendments has been practically agreed upon and the 10 per cent referendum petition probably will be. The discussion centered principally about the proposition to raise the required vote to 25 per cent for statutory enactments and 40 per cent for constitutional amendments.

HOME TOWN HELPS

GROWING TREES IN BELGIUM

When They Are Used to Redeem Waste Places and Make Them Beautiful.

While trees everywhere are swept down to be turned into rag newspapers, Belgium busies itself with planting. Its townships have instituted tree festivals and I have just come from one of them in the black country around Mons.

What do you think of a public park, already a beautiful and refreshing one, on the district of terrils of heaps of colliery rubbish and smelters' soot, resembling Cannock Chase? A landscape gardener has turned the rough inequalities, similar to the chopping waves of the Straits of Dover into hills and dells and charming "points of view." M. Alphonse did no better in transforming Les Carrieres d'America into the Butte de Chaumont as we now see it. The air of the terrils thus transformed is now wholesome. It used to be poisoned with carbonic acid, which we know gives health and strength to trees. They suck what is good air for them, but deadly air to us from long distances, and overhead—an effect noted by aviators in the great Circuit de l'Est.

The next generation will see in the dales and along the drives on the east-blackened flats Japanese trees of the gigantic species planted in Japan along the avenues to the temples. Matsus and cedars yet saplings will brave storms on headlands created on purpose to be decorated by them. When one climbs a sugar-loaf hill one already sees a vast continuity of sylvan verdure. The trees of rapid growth will in time make way for those that come up slowly, such as the ash, the oak and the beech. The lady of the forest, the elegant birch, rises in tall beauty. To interest every one in the work of sylvan transformation places are marked out for the greater and lesser towns, for villages and town lands, and lists of the trees they can plant with festal gladness are sent to them. Each town, etc., has its day, or Sunday. The burgomaster and inhabitants come out in their finest clothes, a band preceding them and playing popular airs. The church and musical societies furnish singers, who reserve their vocal efforts for the tree-planting scene and the banquet that follows—London Truth.

SIMPLY MATTER OF BUSINESS

Thirty Citizens of Paris Will Avow That It Pays to Spend Money in Improving the City.

While the residents of Chicago are still in doubt as to the practicability of trying to carry out the plans of the "Plan of Chicago" the residents of Paris have given quite convincing proof of their confidence that a beautiful city not only pays artistically, but commercially as well. The municipality of Paris asked the citizens of Paris to subscribe a loan of 250,000,000 francs (about \$47,000,000). The money to be used in beautifying the city. The people promptly responded by oversubscribing the amount thirty times.

The illuminating point is that the people of Paris have been taxed more than the people of any other city in the world for civic improvement, municipal beautification. Perhaps they were so willing to subscribe for another loan that would mean additional taxes because they had already paid it back many times over. Back of the desire of the Parisians for a beautiful city there is a strong artistic impulse. But back of both there are powerful business considerations operating to make the people of the French city realize the commercial benefits of a city beautiful.

The Home First!

Nations, armies, fleets, industries, wealth! They are all nothing excepting as they symbolize homes, build up homes, protect homes, make homes such as all homes should be. The nation that is founded in its homes, clean, free, pure homes, is founded on a rock. The storms of battle, the winds of adversity, may beat on it. Floods may come. But all these pass by and leave the nation intact, safe and stable. The nation founded on any basis other than homes is on the shifting sands of chance, and must fall in the first storm that falls on it, and be swept into oblivion and nothingness by the first flood that attacks its unsafe foundations, and the flood need not be a deluge.

Improvement Work.

Several educational institutions in this country now make compulsory a study of landscape gardening in their agricultural course. The University of Illinois is entitled to the credit of being the first one so to do. This is provision made for the future outdoor improvement of the farm and rural districts in general. The average farmer, as a rule, cares little about his home surroundings and knows still less about improving them in a proper manner. The city and country are now to march hand in hand to better things.